



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—April 19, 1929
EDUCATION
AVERT STRIKE BY THIRTY MINUTES
ORDERS TO "DICK" IN STRIKE
INDUSTRIAL COURT IDEA IS DEAD
AN IMPORTANT CONVENTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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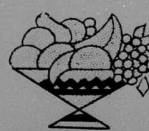
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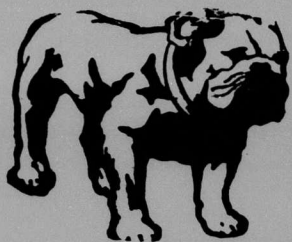
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1929

No. 12

EDUCATION

(By International Labor News Service.)

Closer working relations between the workers' education movement and organized labor was assured by action of the sixth national convention of the Workers Education Bureau here, which altered the constitution to give the American Federation a larger voice in the W. E. B. conventions. Efforts of delegates friendly to Brookwood College to defeat the proposed changes were overwhelmingly beaten, as were other moves made by the Brookwood sympathizers.

The effect of the constitutional changes will be to provide larger representation in conventions on a sliding scale for national and international unions and to decrease the representation of labor colleges. An amendment provides that labor colleges which have been in existence and affiliated more than one year with the W. E. B. may be deemed a definite and permanent labor college and shall be entitled to one delegate for every one hundred enrolled students or fraction thereof.

The changes in the convention were made on the second day of the convention and resulted in spirited debate, the refusal of retiring President James H. Maurer any longer to serve as chairman and an abortive "walkout" by delegates sympathetic to Brookwood. The "walkout" was a flat failure, only five or six delegates leaving. Later the protesting delegates returned, explaining that they had been holding a "caucus."

Minority Report Presented

The changes in the constitution were brought in by Matthew Woll, chairman of the committee on constitution and were first acted upon seriatim and then as a whole. A minority report was presented by Israel Mufson of the Philadelphia Labor College. Mr. Woll answered questions and replied to criticisms during the debate. Among those who spoke were Fannia Cohn, John H. Walker, Victor A. Olander, Mr. Mufson and A. J. Muste, dean of Brookwood College.

The changes were all approved, very little opposition being registered in the voting. Approval as a whole followed and then came the convention's most dramatic moment. Mr. Maurer, who had previously declared his emphatic opposition to the changes, asserting that they would do "irremedial injury," announced that as the convention had repudiated every proposal that he had made, that he could not "be a hypocrite enough to longer preside" and that he was giving up the chair to the chairman of the executive committee, Mr. Woll.

Mr. Woll assumed the chair and Mr. Maurer left, walking to the back of the hall. He was followed by delegates apparently in sympathy with his stand. It was noted that the departing delegates, headed by Mr. Muste, had all been spokesmen for Brookwood. Mr. Olander took the floor and after calling the attention of the convention to the "walkout," said that it was well the Brookwood delegates had been put on record. Mr. Woll expressed the hope that he would never again see a trade unionist take the action which had just been taken by Mr. Maurer.

Officers Are Elected

Election of officers followed an hour after this occurrence and resulted as follows: president, Thomas E. Burke, secretary - treasurer of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fit-

ters of the United States and Canada; secretary, Spencer Miller, Jr. (reelected); member of the executive committee, Fannia Cohn of New York, H. E. Russell of Springfield, Mass.; E. E. Milliman of Detroit; Thomas Kennedy of Hazelton, Pa.; Paul Fuller of Passaic, N. J., and J. W. Kerchen of San Francisco. Despite predictions to the contrary, the new board includes three representatives of the workers' education enterprises. They are Messrs. Russell, Fuller and Kerchen.

Following the election of officers, the convention adjourned to meet at a dinner session in the evening at the Hotel Hamilton. Edward Keating, editor of Labor, was toastmaster and the speakers were: Dr. Frank Mann, president of the American Council of Education; Dr. L. P. Jacks, principal of Manchester College, Oxford, England; Spencer Miller, Jr.; Frank Morrison, secretary, American Federation of Labor, and Judge Theodore G. Risley, solicitor of the Department of Labor, representing Secretary of Labor Davis.

THE PROPER SEASON.

April, 1929.

To Organized Labor, Greeting: This is the season of the year when all nature is imbued with new life, and it is fitting that members of organized labor likewise be imbued with new life to give impetus to the labor movement of America.

So that this may be successfully accomplished, map out a plan of action and see that the plan is religiously followed.

Allow no faltering—no hesitation of any kind. Timidity and fear must be routed. Be courageous! Let nothing stop the onward march.

The first move must be in the right direction—to use our combined power of numbers.

Let every member of every local union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor share in this work and secure the co-operation of all friends. Let there be no shirking by any one.

Concerted effort must be made to stamp out the most glaring error committed by the unthinking members of organized labor—the purchasing of non-union products of all kinds and the patronizing of shops, stores, restaurants, theatres, street cars, taxis and buses when the union button is not worn and the union shop card is not displayed.

When tempted to patronize any unfair employer, just recall that all unfair employers are fighting organized labor tooth and nail, year in and year out without cessation.

To spend union-earned money with unfair employers to be used in a ruthless, unending war on the organized labor movement in the face of these facts would brand one as hopelessly dumb.

Any time a factory, store, shop, theatre, restaurant, street car line, building contractor or business of any nature is put on the unfair list, be loyal to fellow trade unionists and do not patronize any of these.

With the slogan, "Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer," put into practice, new life will be put into the organized labor movement, and its opponents will soon realize that the union label, shop card and working button are vital elements in the industrial field.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MANNING,

Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department.

"If we are sincerely interested in peace, we will give evidence of our purpose, not by developing a navalistic spirit, but by pursuing policies that will promote international fellowship."—Senator William H. King of Utah.

"It is just as possible for a constitution to make a fool of itself as a statute, and frequently shall I have to recall the profound remark of Edmund Burke that the worst of all tyrannies is the tyranny of a bad law."—Senator William C. Bruce of Maryland.

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STRIKE BY THIRTY MINUTES.

By Chester M. Wright.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The big Glanzstoff and Bemberg plants at Elizabethton, Tenn., came within thirty minutes of a second and more dramatic walkout than the first, following the kidnaping of Edward F. McGrady and Alfred Hoffman. The story is here told for the first time, as given by G. H. Markland, youthful mountaineer president of the new local union of the United Textile Workers—local 1630. In his words:

"We went to the Lynwood hotel that morning to see Brothers McGrady and Hoffman. The clerk said they were not in. We said, 'Let us go to their rooms.' The clerk said we could not. We went anyway. The rooms were in disorder, papers on the floor, nobody in them. We knew something was wrong.

"I was president of the union. Our leaders were gone. It was up to me to act. I took the responsibility. I went to the mill owners. I said to them: 'McGrady and Hoffman will be returned to us by 2:30 this afternoon or every man and girl in the mills will come out. We must have them by that hour.'

Strike is Ordered.

"I meant business. I ordered the strike. At 2 o'clock we got word from Brother McGrady by telephone. He told us they were not harmed. I rushed to cancel the strike order. I had only thirty minutes. I got the sheriff to help me get word through the mills. We barely got the orders through in time to stop the strike."

So it was that a slight young man of the mountains, unused to leadership, with no experience as the head of an army of 5000 workers rose to the occasion, arrived at his decision in a flash, kept his head, used the one power he had to save two men whom he acknowledged as his superiors in command and as his brothers in a cause. He told his story in just those simple words, quietly, seeming to look back in wonderment at the big hour of drama that had come into his life.

Many things are back of the strike that has ended, but that is almost certain to come again

some day unless the mills give up the ten hour day and learn to temper Prussian discipline to the mountain sense of freedom. Only part of them have been told.

Opposing Modes of Thought.

Dr. A. Mothwurf, head of the two big German-owned mills, is Prussian to the last up-standing hair of his head. He thinks as a Prussian. German calendars hang in the office. The accounting system is according to the German mode. Military precision is made to reign in the plants. In each department the girls wear a different uniform. No girl may leave her department to enter another. No girl may leave her station without express permission. Foreladies watch jealously. It irks these mountain men and girls, used to large spaces and complete freedom.

But the workers prefer to stay in the mills, if only wages are decent and conditions tolerable. They like the money, even though living on the wages is possible only when several members of a family work. That the mills know this is evidenced by the fact that certain company owned houses are rented only to families having three wage earners. If the family has not three that can work, then the family must take a boarder or two to bring the total of wage earners in the house up to three.

MOUNTAINEER BACK-FIRING.

Textile workers, many of them girls working 10-hour days for less than \$10 a week, strike for more pay. They get a little more and go back to work for bosses who were lured to their southern site partly by the promise of "low wages and free land." Real estate, seeing the low-wage lure getting a sock in the neck, plan and plot and kidnap two labor organizers who had come from "the outside" to help the revolting workers. Result: Instead of a single strike, with a return to work and everything perhaps soon forgotten, the whole great picture is dramatized, a nation takes notice, workers in many mills start thinking, many unions start forming. It proved a kidnaping with a back-firing attachment!

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

European capital erects manufacturing plants in the United States, selecting spots where wages are low, unions absent, laws poor. American capital builds plants in Europe, selecting countries where wages are low, laws poor, if possible, unions absent or immersed in politics that keeps them busy. So it goes, money playing the workers, both ends against the middle. American labor says: Stop this exploitation by stopping immigration and by putting up a tariff that will stop the products of those who work for wages on which men cannot decently live. Keep out the men, keep out the goods, until standards are up past the danger point. International finance and its search for profit won't be stopped by waving wands.

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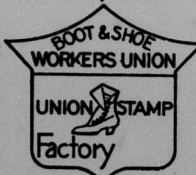
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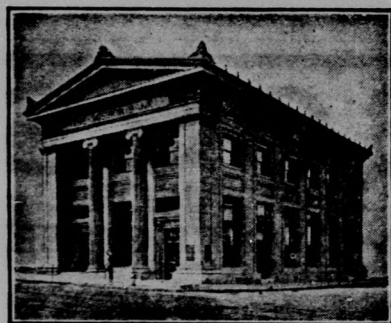
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MISSION

ORDERS TO "DICK" IN STRIKE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Cultivate the friendship of strike leaders. Get close to the officers, for advance information. Don't report to the client; report to us, so we can doctor the reports.

So run the instructions of a detective agency hired by employers of Elizabethton, Tenn., whose rayon mill employees were on strike, as revealed in copies of agency orders to "operatives" in the hands of the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers here.

The sleuth to whom the orders were sent, known as "Q-511," is reported to have been discharged from his miserable job because of his inefficiency or ineptitude in the complicated job of getting the low down where there wasn't any low down to be had.

The boss "detective," signing himself "U-S," writes: "My instructions to you in this point were very specific." Then he explains:

"One of the reasons why no written reports should go to clients is that doing so would prevent my editing the reports and whipping them into such shape that they will be presentable and up to our general standard of work." Orders to stop reporting direct to the client are again emphasized and the "dick" is told that if he cannot do as he is told he can expect to lose his job. This eventually happened.

"Q-511" is instructed to hurry up and get into a boarding house in Elizabethton, to leave his hotel in Johnson City, seven miles away, and is informed that "a number of our other men" were already in boarding houses among the strikers. He is given much advice in the matter of economy and is advised that his "cover" as washing machine salesman is poor, since if he is turned down he cannot well go back to the same house for more information.

"I repeat," orders "U-S," "the people for you to contact with, become acquainted with and cultivate their friendship are the leaders in the union and in the strike, the officers of the local, of the emergency committee or strike committee, etc. These are the people you want to buddy around with and get real inside and advance information from. Please concentrate all your efforts toward this end."

"Q-511" was scolded for being careless about his hand writing, the admonition being to write names so the home office could read them.

HISTORIC ROSES.

Roses from the garden of Martha Washington, the originals of which were planted by the First Lady of the Land, will be among the historic exhibits of the Fourth Annual Santa Clara County Fiesta de las Rosas Flower Show to be held in San Jose May 17 and 18.

Plants, flowers and shrubs of historic interest—those that were brought across the plains and planted in the west in the days of the covered wagon; others from old missions of California; specimens from St. Helena, where Napoleon was exiled, and similar exhibits will be given a place in the show.

An early California garden, set in a downtown automobile display room, will be the location of the flower show. This room, done in Italian marble, is considered one of the most beautiful in the State.

The exhibits will radiate from a pool and fountain erected near one of the windows. A pergola made of roses will adorn the sidewalk entrance to the show. Every variety of flower in northern California will be exhibited at the flower show which is being sponsored by the Flower Lovers' clubs and Rose societies of Santa Clara county.

Millions of flowers will be used on the afternoon of the 18th when the grand floral parade of the Fiesta will be held in San Jose streets. A half million persons were present at this parade last year—six hundred thousand spectators are anticipated at the event on the afternoon of May 18.

INDUSTRIAL COURT IDEA IS DEAD.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Senator Henry J. Allen, former governor of Kansas, has just given to International Labor News Service his first extended expression of opinion regarding the principle of industrial legislation since his project was taken out of the Kansas arena by a Supreme Court decision.

When Mr. Allen was appointed Senator by the governor of Kansas, International Labor News Service asked him by wire to Wichita whether, as a U. S. Senator, he would seek to have enacted or would support proposals for legislation in harmony with the principle of the famous Kansas Industrial Court law. Senator Allen's reply was written from Wichita April 2. In it he says:

"I have no program in line for Federal legislation touching labor. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States denying the right of state legislatures to establish a minimum wage makes impossible the working out of effective and just industrial court law along the line of the Kansas effort.

"No law should be passed denying the laboring man the right to strike unless there can be created an impartial tribunal with power to adjudicate his controversy. The very essence of what we hoped to accomplish in the way of justice for the laboring man, the employer, and the public, in the Kansas Industrial Court was in the power which the state gave to the Industrial Court to fix wage scales in the essential industries during periods of controversy while using the good offices of the court to solve in justice the controversy between the employer and employee.

"When the Supreme Court decided that the state had no constitutional right to fix, even temporarily, minimum wage scales, it robbed the Industrial Court of its most effective feature, leaving it merely a law for the purpose of preventing strikes.

"I am conscious of the fact that an advancement in the relations between the laborer and employer is being made through the modern leadership of labor, and under the present program it is not too much to hope that many of the laborers' problems will be solved through the wisdom of their own leaders and the better attitude of their employers. I am grateful for the opportunity you provided me for an expression upon this subject and will always be glad to be of service to you at any time."

Perhaps no piece of state legislation created in labor ranks such a furore as did the Kansas Industrial Court law. It was under this law that Alexander Howat was sentenced to prison and it was the principle expressed in the law that was so hotly debated by Gov. Allen and the late Samuel Gompers in New York City—one of the greatest debates of the decade.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

On Sunday occurs the regular monthly meeting of No. 21, and every member should be present inasmuch as the scale committee will submit to the union a proposed book and job scale. There is much other important business pending and a large attendance is expected.

Walter T. Lyon, a member of No. 21 for many years, passed away on April 14th at the French Hospital. Mr. Lyon was 68 years of age and had for a number of years conducted his own printing establishment on Sixth avenue. The deceased was a native of California, and some years ago served as an Assemblyman in the California State Legislature. Funeral services were held on the Tuesday following under the auspices of Masonic Lodge, and the body was cremated at Woodlawn Cemetery.

Harry Leeper recently completed a two-year stretch in Honolulu, and on Thursday of last week arrived in San Francisco. According to Harry, Honolulu is greatly over-rated.

Typographical Topics has been informed that Virgil Sawyer has also returned from Hawaii after the third or fourth trip to the Paradise of the Pacific.

The board of directors of the California Conference met in San Francisco on Sunday, April 14th, and took favorable action upon the application of Taft-Maricopa Union for admission to the Conference. The result of a questionnaire sent to member unions some months ago was canvassed by the board, and it was found that eleven unions were in favor of sending a fraternal delegate to the Northwest Typographical Conference; two opposed it, and two unions not voting. It was the consensus of opinion of the board of directors that there was little likelihood of a Conference picnic this year, but that the question as to the advisability of an annual Conference picnic should be submitted to the member unions.

The following article is from the Stockton Labor Journal: "The old Franklin printing press, brought 'around the Horn' in 1848 and used in publishing the newspaper which first announced the discovery of gold, will again be put into service at California's seventy-fifth anniversary State Fair and Western Exposition in Sacramento the first week in September. . . . Justus F. Creamer, president, and John B. Long, executive secretary of the California Newspaper Publishers' Association, found the old press in Sutter Fort Museum in this city and are arranging to feature it in a display planned by the association at the coming exposition. . . . Sam Brannan, pioneer California newspaperman, installed the press in the office of the Alta California in San Francisco, the second newspaper established in the State. In the issue in which the discovery of gold was announced, only a brief paragraph was devoted to that memorable event. . . . After serving its time at the Alta California, the old press was taken to a number of mining towns, pioneering the publishing industry, and finally came into the possession of the late J. A. Filcher, who presented it to the Sutter Fort Museum. . . . The press is in a good state of preservation and with a few minor repairs will again be ready for operation. It is proposed to set up a replica of the page which announced the gold discovery and distribute the facsimiles

among exposition visitors as souvenirs. . . . Lyman M. King is chairman of the association's committee which is to install an exhibit showing the progress of California's newspaper industry from the time Walter Colton, chaplain of Commodore Stockton's flagship, 'The Congress,' launched California's first newspaper 'The Californian' at Monterey in 1846."

For the first time in its history, and probably the first time it has been done in America, a complete issue of 76 pages was printed by the Detroit News on Friday, March 22nd, without running off the sections separately and without hand stuffing. In producing this large newspaper on a single run, 50 Scott 16-page units were employed. Collecting the four sections by means of the Cross-Associate system, enabled the News to deliver the 76-page product, complete, to its mailing room without lost time in the press room. The main press room of the News consists of 60 units.

The Way of the Transgressor!

The following is from Editor and Publisher of April 13th: "Ben F. West has filed suit for \$25,000 against the Salem (Ore.) Statesman Publishing Company and against R. J. Hendricks, former publisher of the Statesman. West contends that at the time of labor trouble in 1927 he resigned from the Typographical Union to remain with the Statesman on agreement that he should have his position for the rest of his life. He charges violation of contract in his dismissal last July as foreman of the Statesman composing room, following employment there for 20 years. Ownership of the Statesman changed at the time he was released." What do you mean, West, RESIGNED?

An interesting roll of the veteran employees of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle is given in the current issue of Editor and Publisher, and among those with long years of service are the following: Miss Katherine Fox, composing room, 49 years; William C. Moore, commercial printing department, 47 years; Wallace McMillan, composing room, 45 years; Raggart Porter, composing room, 44 years; Henry L. Thomas, composing room, 43 years; H. T. Gregory, commercial printing department, 42 years; William Miller and Frank H. Hertzner, composing room, 42 years; Fred Regal, composing room, 40 years. There are approximately 50 other Eagle employees who have been on the paper from periods ranging from 28 to 39 years. All of which proves there is no high cost in the labor turnover when a newspaper is conducted on a policy fair to the organized printing trades crafts.

Chronicle Chapel Notes—By "Rab."

Looking back to these columns of a week ago, it will be remembered that two gentlemen of the trade made certain predictions as to the outcome of one special series in the Pacific Coast League baseball loop, namely, the San Francisco Seals and Sacramento Senators. Those two prophets, Messrs. Gallagher and Dollar, said just that. Oh, well, stranger things than that have happened. How could they help it if the Seals won?

Last Sunday afternoon those boys from the Chronicle lost another ball game. But why be so harsh? Perhaps it should not be said "they lost another." Be easy on them. You know, good things never come in bunches like hard luck. Look at the Seals. Tailenders to nearly leaders. But be all that such-and-such as it may, the Oakland Tribune has beaten our boys two out of three games. So you see, they did win a game—once.

No doubt some benedict in our midst has been receiving some of that wifely comment on loss of memory. That's a sad state. However, there was found the other night in the ad alley a slip calling for two things found in homes. Jack Snell is in

possession of the list. Ask him near whose frame it was found.

Lyle Slocum broke out in a—no, not a rash—a beautiful blue smock the other night. And all trimmed in red. Oh, my, how cunnin'! Perfectly adorable. A sash would go well, Lyle.

MORE PAY—SHORT WORK-WEEK.

(By International Labor News Service.)

Boston union plumbers will retain the five-day week, with a wage of \$1.50 an hour or \$12 per day, beginning September 1st, as the result of a three-year agreement just signed by Plumbers' Union No. 12 and the Master Plumbers' Association. The plumbers now are working five days a week, but receive 12½ cents less an hour.

Demands for the same agreement will soon be made by Plumbers' Union No. 201 of Newton and Plumbers and Steamfitters' Union No. 145 of Malden.

The 200 or more members of the Boston Wood Carvers' Association began work April 1st on a five-day basis.

There is one characteristic outstanding in the label booster—he fully appreciates the benefits of trade unionism.

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INSIDE LIGHT ON FINANCE!

(By International Labor News Service.)

The liberals are "all wet" in their attacks on the National City Bank for its action in going to the rescue of Wall Street and the issue is one of vast concern to wage earners all over the land. Not only that, but in the background is one of the most gigantic financial deals ever put over.

Thus runs the opinion of one of the shrewdest authorities on Wall Street, who says further that the Federal Reserve Board's action thus far has served only to clean out thousands of small holders of stock, in which number there are many wage earners, leaving the really big ones which added profit and nothing to cry over.

Big newspaper financial pages are not printing the background or the real meaning of what has been going on, in the opinion of this authority, who is not connected with any Wall Street house or bank.

"What Carter Glass, in his criticism of Mitchell of the National City Bank does not get—and I assume he is not playing politics—is that Mitchell did not move to give the Street money to play with, but did make it clear that there was not going to be a money panic," said this authority. "It is not conceivable that there could be a Wall Street panic without hitting business, industry and employment. The mere fact that money could be had on an ascending scale prevented it going higher and made a panic impossible. Once the money was in sight nobody wanted it. That is the way it usually happens.

"Furthermore, I am one of those who wonders if the Federal Reserve Board is charged with the duty of looking out for American interests or if it is the financial god-mother of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. For nearly two years, when there was no excuse for it nationally, money was made artificially cheap by it in order to assist the flow of gold to Europe and help out the finances of European countries.

"Now it is concerned with (a) protecting Europe's gold and (b) paving the way for this country to absorb a huge block of German bonds that will issue following the settlement of the reparations question. This settlement was agreed upon before Young and Morgan went to Europe, leaving it for the parties in interest to claw the air and go through the motions of fighting the thing through.

"When it is all over with, i. e., the clawing of the air, etc., it will be found that we are to provide a large part of the money. The first installment will be, according to present plans, \$150,000,000.

"Now bonds cannot be sold on a high money market. Therefore a gentlemen's agreement exists, under the terms of which large amounts of gold have been 'ear marked' for this account and the plan is to force prices to a level that will make 7 per cent bonds at 95 or thereabouts attractive.

"No one in the market except the little fellows and the inexperienced traders have been hurt very much. The big fellows have the stuff that was thrown over last week at bargain prices."



After all, what is the most important thing in baking?

Is it measuring and mixing ingredients? Is it selecting *certain* ingredients? All Home Economists know that after all, the most important thing is the correct oven temperature.

For almost anyone using care can measure and mix good ingredients accurately and follow a tested recipe. But in the baking—that's where all your best efforts meet the real test.

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HAS EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND.

There is no greater illusion than that social reforms come through legislation.

Politically minded persons have a child-like faith in the efficacy of law. They ignore the basic truth and age-long experience that public opinion is the driving force for effective law.

Men create custom and form tradition. These are gradually codified and given definition by lawmakers who build on the foundation that has been accepted by the people after long agitation.

Organized labor must be imbued with this fact.

Those who profit by wrong will not voluntarily surrender gains secured through these wrongs.

Remedial legislation must have a background of popular sympathy and understanding. Effective law simply legalizes what is agreeable to a majority of the people.

The labor injunction evil, for instance, will not be corrected until the people understand that government by equity—by one-man rule—is foreign to American policy.

The wrongs of the labor injunction must be seared into the consciousness of the people. This is not possible by casual protest or desultory attack.

The offense against equity rule must be in proportion to the widespread defense of those who profit by this iniquity.

Sound public opinion has overthrown dynasties, uprooted privilege and forced new outlooks.

New catch phrases and legalisms are invented by privilege to stay the rising tide, but he who knows the resistless power of public opinion holds his course. He is not deterred by seeming "retreats" and "compromises" of opponents.

Labor must always be inspired by a "heads-up" spirit. The defeatist attitude "it can't be done" has no place in trade unionism.

The same "heads-up" spirit must enter into labor's organizing campaign and every other activity. Zeal and enthusiasm, when backed by economic facts, are invincible. These elements command respect. They are the forerunner of every social gain.

Organized workers who understand the foundation of social legislation and the growth of their trade unions know why opponents frown on agitation and education.

A colored woman went into a store to buy a collar for her husband.

"What size?" asked the clerk.

"I done forget de size," replied the woman, "but Ah kin jes' manage to reach around his throat wif mah bof hands."

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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1929

Congress is now in session mainly for the purpose of attempting to do something in the way of relief for the farmers of the country, and since the great question as to where the Vice-President's sister shall sit at table has been settled, official Washington ought to have peace of mind and be able to devote the very best thought of which it is capable to the subject which prompted the special session. The farmers surely deserve consideration.

Harry Sinclair is told he must serve three months in the Washington, D. C., lock-up. The official in charge of the barred palacio says Harry will be treated just like any other prisoner. It is all horrible! But wait. Three months for insulting the dignity of the Senate. That's what he'll be in for. The various oil scandals have nothing to do with the case. This sentence is for what is called contempt. That is, Senators asked him questions and he said in effect, "Mind your own business." It's all so much like the proverbial herculean effort of the mountain, with its resulting single addition to the number of mice in the world.

The death in London during the past week of Joseph Havelock Wilson, former president of the British Seaman's Union, removes from the labor movement of Great Britain one of the staunch trade unionists who did much to prevent the syndicalists and Bolsheviks from capturing control over the bona fide labor movement of that country. He found himself in stormy waters upon many occasions, but he never weakened in the position he had taken in the interest of the workers. He was also well known in this country, having visited San Francisco two or three times during the past quarter of a century.

Where is the distinction between brain and hand labor, so often referred to by unthinking persons? Are hands useless to the suregon, the architect, artist, sculptor or office man? Is brains unnecessary to the man in overalls, be he operating a machine, sailing a ship or building a fence? Labor is impossible without co-ordination of brain and hand. While the degree of co-ordination may vary, the principle remains. The attempt to set so-called "brain" labor apart from so-called "hand" labor is an echo of bygone days when work was considered degrading. The term "brain" labor appears to be an apology in an age that exalts all labor, while the term "hand" labor assumes that brain power is not needed where hands are soiled.

An Important Gathering

There is to be an important convention held in San Francisco within about a month, for the National Conference of Social Work is to convene here the latter part of June and continue in session for a week. During that week many questions of first degree consideration will be on the calendar for discussion by persons who have spent a lifetime in the fields to be treated, and we are most certainly living in an age which is sorely in need of enlightenment upon many of the problems that confront us, for at present we seem to be stumbling along in a listless sort of a way in search of a road that will lead us out of the difficulties with which we find ourselves surrounded.

Many people seem to believe that the youth of the land is on the road to disaster and that something must be done to cause it to right about face and get going straight, and among the subjects already listed for discussion by the convention is that of the possibility of the school as an instrument for the prevention of delinquency, and leadership in this part of the program is to be taken by Porter R. Lee, director of the New York School of Social Work, a recognized authority in his field.

As an indication of how broad the field to be covered is, it may be said that there will be thirty-two kindred groups meeting at the same time and that practically every phase of life will come in for a share of treatment during the conference. Mental hygiene, adult education, the juvenile court, parental education, delinquency, immigration and many other very pressing problems have been listed for treatment by such experts as Dr. George Kirchwey of New York, former warden of Sing Sing Prison, who is to be chairman of the division on delinquency, in which studies of the juvenile court, the probation system, the relation of schools to the delinquent child and education and medical service in the prison will be discussed. Material based on the Boston survey of criminal justice, in which the results of the present criminal system are being studied, will also be included.

The conference ought to be of interest to practically every citizen, because the problems for which solutions are sought will be treated by intelligent persons who have given them much thought and should be able to throw considerable light upon them. We do not mean by this that the so-called experts should be accepted as infallible guides by the people, but we are strongly persuaded that the mass of the people should give careful consideration to their conclusions in order to be capable of passing enlightened and healthy judgment upon the merits of the questions under consideration. The organized workers particularly should attend the sessions, because matters will come up that have a direct bearing upon the future of the labor movement, such as the social effects of the present naturalization policy, labor unions and social work, race improvement, family life, social problems of migratory workers, and a number of closely related economic and social questions.

Californians will be particularly interested in how the conference is to deal with the question of Mexican, Chinese, Japanese and Indian immigration matters, which are of very vital concern to the people of this part of the country, and as most of the delegates will be from sections of the country where they have little or no contact with these racial groups, it behooves all of us to be interested enough to be watchful and to see to it that all the information we possess relating to the subject is put in the hands of those who can spread it among their fellow workers, so that proper conclusions may be reached based upon all the available facts. Only in this way can we be sure that no harm may come to us as a consequence of the deliberations of such an influential body of citizens.

Of course, San Francisco and California will be represented in the conference by many delegates, most of whom can be depended upon to safeguard our interests, but we must also bear in mind that not all of the delegates from this State have the proper viewpoint and that some of them come from groups that are not in sympathy with the will of the majority of the people of this State or of this section of the country.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

All eyes just now are on the South—the big textile towns of the Carolinas and Tennessee, where revolt against low wages is flaming in town after town. It was sure to come. The human race stands oppression up to a point and then comes the flare-back. Sometimes the race will stand more, sometimes less. All who can speak with a fair mind proclaim the justice of the workers' cause. A South Carolina legislative committee declares the workers are right in protesting. The employers generally have sought to introduce the "stretching system." The legislators cut out all technical terms and say what this does is to "stretch humanity and not machinery." Humanity refuses to be stretched too much. Secretary of Labor Davis joins in and says the South is the worst paid section of the country and only organization can cure the evil.

Well, the mill owners went into the South to find what is called "cheap labor." The term itself is an insult to those whose self-respect is not dead. As President Green said, only "puny minds" will believe labor will remain "cheap." Men and women will stand a poverty that is the outcome of their own struggle with the soil in much more patience and to a further degree of depression than they will stand it at the hands of mill owners whose profits are large and visible. The brain that can reason will, in the light of such things, rebel, sooner or later. In the South the hour seems to have struck. For many workers in new mill towns, such as Elizabethton, the mill job is the first contact with modern industrial life and consequently it is their first contact with its fruits. In Elizabethton there are workers whose silk stockings cover legs that three months ago were bare. The reason silk stockings, or any others, are possible, is that colonization has taken place—which means that whole families have gone to work. The family wage provides a better living than the family has known before. But saving grace that it is, this slightly better living, still poor as measured by decent standards, soon begets its desire for improvement.

Corporations whose interests ramify throughout the country and even throughout the world are building or have built their plants in the South. Against these workers, acting one by one, are slaves. Only workers in strong unions can win anything approaching justice. Glanzstoff, the big rayon mill in Elizabethton, is child of a great German combine, which in turn is interlocked with the Krupps, with DuPont and with great Dutch interests. It is said also to have a British alliance. Equally powerful interests operate other equally big plants. Bemberg, making a product carrying that name, an artificial silk, is of the Glanzstoff family. A single discovery, made in the Tennessee plant, increased output 50 per cent and lowered cost simultaneously. This is no washed-out New England proposition!

It may have been logical for resentment to start in Elizabethton. The workers there still have access to the land. Moreover, Tennessee has the best labor laws of the South and a factory inspection that stands high in effectiveness. It has a compensation law. Women may not work more than 57 hours a week. The consciousness that workers have rights was already well developed and those rights had a certain protection. Also in many places and in many lines the state has long had its strong and effective unions. The country will watch the struggle in the South. It will give support to workers who show their eagerness to rise. Nothing is more inspiring than the sight of slaves rising to the stature of men.

WIT AT RANDOM

Twenty-five years ago four men used to take four drinks, form a quartet and warble "Sweet Adeline." Now two drinks make them think of that old favorite, "Shall We Gather at the River?"—Florida Times Union.

George was famous for being late at his appointments. He was at last engaged to be married to a young lady in a neighboring city, and when the day of the ceremony arrived, George, as usual, did not put in an appearance.

The bride was on the verge of nervous prostration when the following telegram was received from the missing bridegroom:

"Dear Helen: Missed the early train. Will arrive on the 4:31. Don't get married until I get there. George."

"Oh, gosh!" the girl exclaimed. It's started to rain. You'll have to take me home."

"Why, I'd—I'd love to," her bashful escort stammered, "but you know I live at the Y."—American Legion Monthly.

Heard a swimmer asked the other night:

"Do you know the packknife dive?" And he responded.

"Brother, there ain't a night club in this town I ain't been to."

And another modern bit of laughter came from this:

"Her niece is rather good looking, eh?"

"Don't say 'knees is,' say 'knees are.'"

An Irishman living in New York started what promised to be a large family. A baby came regularly every year for four years, and then there were no more. A friend said to him one day, "Pat, why is it your wife presents you with no more kids?"

"I do not want any more, because," said Pat, "they say every fifth baby born in New York is a Jew."

A clergyman gave out the hymn, "I Love to Steal Awhile Away," and the deacon, who led the singing, began: "I love to steal—" but found he had pitched the note too high.

Again he began, "I love to steal," but this time it was too low. Once more he tried: "I love to steal—" and again got the pitch wrong.

After the third failure the minister said: "Observing our brother's propensities, let us pray."

Liza and Fannie were discussing their Sunday night dates.

"Yes, mam, I done had me a neckin' party last night!"

"Neckin' party? Law, chile, don't you know them is out of style? They had them four thousand years ago?"

"How you done know they had them four thousand years ago?"

"'Cause my mammy done told me that the Bible says that King Solomon took the Queen of Sheba into the banquet hall and fed her wine and nectar!"

A placid old lady who took life philosophically sat knitting in the drawing room. To her there came rushing her 15-year-old granddaughter.

"Oh, Granny, Granny," cried the girl, "father's just fallen off the roof!"

"I know, my child," replied the old lady, without even raising her eyes. "I saw him pass the window."

Doris, aged four, watched her big sister playing the piano for mother's visitor. After a while she turned to the visitor and said:

"I can play, too, only I can't use the brakes."

LABOR QUERIES.

Questions and Answers on Labor: What it Has Done; Where It Stands on Problems of the Day; Its Aim and Program; Who's Who in the Ranks of the Organized Toilers, Etc., Etc.

Q.—Who compose the executive council of the Workers' Education Bureau?

A.—William Green, honorary president; James H. Maurer, president; Thomas E. Burke, treasurer; Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary; Matthew Woll, chairman; Fannia M. Cohn, Thomas Kennedy, Paul W. Fuller, Victor A. Olander, George W. Perkins, Charles L. Reed.

Q.—What was the first national trade organization of women in the United States?

A.—The Daughters of St. Crispin, instituted in 1868 by the Knights of St. Crispin, an organization of shoe workers. One of the organizing slogans of the Daughters of St. Crispin was, "Equal pay for equal help."

Q.—What fraternal order is co-operating with organized labor in many states in an effort to secure old age pension legislation?

A.—The Eagles, who have sponsored an old age pension bill introduced in 25 legislatures.

Q.—What union label includes a likeness of a painter's palette?

A.—The label of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.

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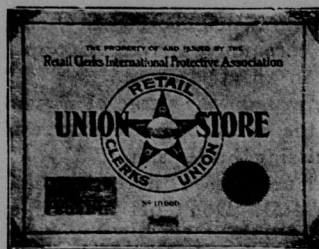
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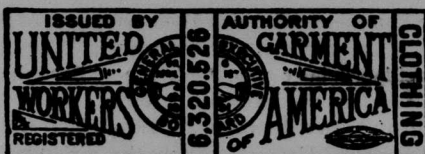
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WILL SENATOR ALLEN REPEAT?

(By International Labor News Service.)

Former Governor Henry J. Allen has been appointed Senator from Kansas to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Vice-President Curtis. As Governor, Allen sponsored the industrial court law, now dead. He debated the proposition with the late Samuel Gompers in New York.

In view of Allen's then strong views on compulsion in industry, International Labor News Service addressed to the new Senator this telegraphic query in care of his Wichita newspaper: "Will it be your purpose as United States Senator to seek, or will you favor if proposed by others, the enactment of federal legislation embodying principle of industrial court law which you supported as Governor?"

Thus far there has been no answer.

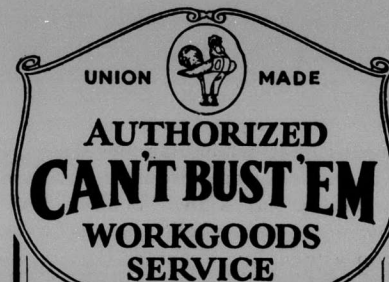
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of April 12, 1929.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President R. H. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton excused; Delegate King appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Bakers No. 24, William Weber, Herman Koenig, vice Louis Krueger, and Gus Becker. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From City Engineer O'Shaughnessy, stating he will be pleased to discuss the proposals for increasing the revenue of the Municipal Railway. From Tailors' Union No. 80, with reference to members over 45 years of age. From the Assessor's Office, stating that it will be open every evening except Saturday and Sunday, also informing veterans that they should file now if they wish to avail themselves of the full exemption to which they are entitled. From Dr. Toner, Supervisor, stating his position relative to standardization and classification. From the White Squadron Post, stating it was opposed to the admission to the United States of Filipinos not eligible to citizenship. From U. S. Senator Shortridge, with reference to the exclusion of Filipinos from these United States. From Cooks No. 44 and Stage Employees, regarding the attitude of industries toward workers over the age of 45.

Referred to Trade Union Promotional League—From Neckwear Workers' Union, relative to neckwear, belts, garters, arm bands and men's and ladies' handkerchiefs.

Request Complied With—From Sleeping Car Porters' Union, Kansas City, Mo., requesting this

Council to protest against the method of the Pullman Company and its practices of intimidation under its plan to establish a company union.

Communication from the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement, informing the Council that it has collected \$12,083.38, in full payment of the 177 wage claims filed at its office in Oakland against the Pacific Diesel Engine Company. Moved that the Secretary send a letter to Attorney Arthur Johnson, expressing appreciation for his work in this case; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Cracker Bakers' Union, subject to the usual conditions. In regard to the proposed classification schedule of city employees which was re-referred to the Civil Service Commission, President Stanton appointed Brother Theodore Johnson to represent the Council at said meetings. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks—Mutual Stores have sold out; all chain stores are unfair. Hatters—Berg Hat Company failed; it was a notorious unfair concern. Culinary Workers—Foster Lunches are unfair; also Manning's Stores, selling coffee. Steam Shovelmen—Have brought about understanding with Highway Commission; thanked the Secretary for assistance. Tailors—Business slack; House of Oliver and Brilliant's are unfair.

Moved that the Council reaffirm its position to support and urge an increase in wages for the Department of Electricity; carried.

Legislative Agent—Submitted a splendid report on legislation now pending at Sacramento before the Legislature; report received as progressive.

Receipts—\$611.33. **Expenses**—\$1001.33.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on a strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Alhambra Theatre.
American Tobacco Company.
Austin's Shoe Stores.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
Bella Roma Cigar Co.
Castro Theatre
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.
Embassy Theatre
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Foster's Lunches.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.
Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.
Market Street R. R.
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Purity Chain Stores.
Regent Theatre.
Royal Theatre
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.
Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.
The Mutual Stores Co.
Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.
Traung Label & Litho Co.
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—B. A. Brundage, 505 Potrero Ave.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Bollermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge & Structural Iron Workers No. 377—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 453—Meet Mondays, 113 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Alhambra Ave.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17900—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Elevator Operators & Starters No. 87—Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood ave.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Ladies Garment Workers No. 8—Longshoremen's Association—85 Clay. Emil G. Stein, Secretary.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th Ave.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Bulkhead, Pier No. 1.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 40—H. F. Strother, Ferry Building.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—A. J. Wallace, Bulkhead Pier No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday, Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Monahan, 765 Page.
Retail Cleaners and Dyers No. 18021—Moe Davis, 862 Third.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 206 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—Ivan Flamm, Secy, 50 Laguna.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Andrew J. Hagen of the painters, George Daniels of the sheet metal workers, Walter T. Lyon of the printers, Thomas Palmer of the Marine engineers, Richard T. Barry of the upholsterers, Edward A. Maley of the carpenters, Edward Royer of the piledrivers, John N. Hoffman of the tailors.

Mrs. L. Gee of the Portland Garment Workers' Union spent some days in San Francisco in conference with Neustadter Brothers concerning pay in their Portland factory. She expects to spend the balance of this month in conferences with other locals where Neustadter factories are in operation before returning to her Portland home.

United Hatters of North America, Local No. 23, of this city has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: H. C. Linde, president; Alexander Clorer, vice-president; Jonas Grace, secretary-treasurer. The organization reports that the demand for the union label is not as strong as it should be and requests all trade unionists to insist upon the label in the hats that they buy. They say that an improvement in the demand will put members that are now idle back to work.

Bakers' Union No. 24 has sent in credentials to the Labor Council for William Webber and Herman Koenig to replace Louis Krueger and Gus Becker, who have resigned as delegates during the past month.

The Labor Council has sent a letter of appreciation to Attorney Arthur Johnson of the Bureau of Labor Statistics for his services in collecting

more than \$12,000 from a concern that tried to beat members of several iron trades unions out of wages that were due them. Johnson kept persistently after the concern and finally took them into court and won a decision for the full amount due the men.

The Labor Council last Friday night reaffirmed its position previously taken in favor of an increase in wages for those in the employ of the Municipal Department of Electricity. The increase was asked for last year, but not granted, and the Council hopes to have it included in the budget for the coming year.

The classification and standardization report of the Civil Service Committee of the Board of Supervisors will come before the Board next Monday afternoon for final consideration. It requires ten votes to pass.

The San Francisco City Employees' Retirement System announced early in the week that payments during January, February and March to beneficiaries, retired members and former members aggregated \$177,060. The retirement allowances for the three months totaled \$91,596; accumulated contributions returned to members leaving city service were \$21,272, and \$8000 was paid to beneficiaries. Other payments totaled \$56,192.

According to the April issue of "Facts for Workers," published by The Labor Bureau, Inc., New York City, there were "sixty-six wage increases and only one decrease in wage scales during March of this year. The printing trades obtained advances in rates in thirty-five cities, the greater portion being awarded to the newspaper trades. The next largest number of advances went to the transportation workers. Telegraphers and shopmen on five separate roads, dispatchers on three and locomotive engineers on four others received advances in hourly rates. Thirteen trades in seven large building centers negotiated higher scales. The textile and clothing trades have obtained as many gains in the first quarter of this year as in the entire year of 1928—a total of fourteen in three months."

The Division of Industrial Accidents and Safety of the State Department of Industrial Relations gave a banquet in the Whitcomb Hotel last Tuesday night for the men who have been attending the superintendents, foremen and mechanics' safety school, conducted in the Mission High School. More than 100 men received certificates showing that they had attended regularly.

John J. Lane, station examiner of the San Francisco postoffice system, has been named Western organizer for the National Association of Postal Supervisors, he was informed yesterday by H. B. Foley, president of the association.

John L. Kerchen, director of workers' education for the California Federation of Labor and delegate to the Workers' Education convention held in Washington, D. C., last week from the San Francisco Labor Council, was elected a member of the executive committee of the Workers' Education Bureau of America. Kerchen will probably be home this week and will most likely make a report of the activities of the convention during its three-day session in the national capital.

Five-year-old Mary was teaching three-year-old Audrey the value of different coins.

"That's a dime; it will buy lots of candy. That's a nickel; it will buy an ice-cream cone. That's a penny; it's only good for Sunday School!"—Children.

Don't be a part-time unionist. Insist on the label.

TEXT BOOK PRINTING.

Shall California save millions of dollars by printing more of the text books used in the public schools, or shall the Book Trust continue to reap the harvest? This is the issue involved in Assembly Bill 1112, by Mr. Heisinger.

A public hearing of the bill, under the auspices of the Assembly Committee on Education, was held in the Assembly Chambers on Tuesday evening, April 9th. Able arguments for the adoption of the bill were submitted by the following:

Robert L. Ennis, president, Sacramento Federated Trades Council; Wm. Steineck, representing the Los Angeles Allied Printing Trades Council; Cal J. Doggett, representing the International Printing Pressmen's Union; and John F. Dalton, representing Typographical Union No. 174 of Los Angeles.

The opposition to the bill came largely and strangely from a single county of the State, namely, Alameda County. The following array of educators from Alameda County presented the same old arguments against the bill that are usually made by agents of the book trusts:

D. E. Martin, Superintendent of Schools, Alameda County; W. E. Givens, City Superintendent of Schools, Oakland; and E. H. Mueller, Junior High School Principal of Oakland.

Miss Helen Heffernan, chief of the Division of Rural Education, and Roy W. Cloud, claiming to be a representative of the California Teachers' Association, also spoke in opposition to the bill.

The representative of the Teachers' Association pleaded for the right of big business to reap a harvest from the publication of text books. He claimed that 4 out of 224 publishers of text books would refuse to lease their plates to the State of California, and intimated that these four publishers enjoyed a monopoly on all that was worth while in the publication of text books.

Closing arguments for the bill were made by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, who briefly pointed out the weakness of the opponents arguments and traced organized labor's proud record in promoting the public school system.

The author of the bill, Assemblyman Heisinger, concluded with a convincing speech.

After considerable wrangling by the members of the Committee, the bill was reported out by a vote of 8 to 2, but only after several objectionable amendments had been accepted.

"Your digestive system is all out of order," said a doctor, after examining a patient. "The best advice I can give you is to discharge your cook and get a new one."

"It can't be done, doctor," answered the patient sadly. "I'm married to her!"—British Columbia Statesman.

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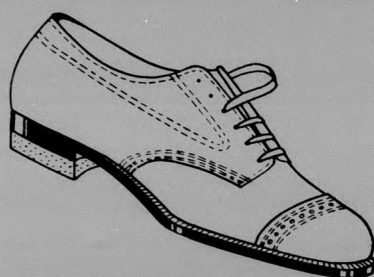
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